The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, July 23, 1802. No. 829

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

To be Sold by Auction,

By order of the Assignees of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, at the house of the subscriber, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY the 26th instant, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

HANDSOME Silks for Ladies dresses, gold Pins for the breast, a couple of elegant Swords suitable for Field Officers, Russia Sheeting, Country made Linsey, Weavers Reeds, a Franklin and Ten Plate Stove, &c. &c.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the second day of August next, the following real estates, viz.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler and George Fowler, at the suit of David M'Cormick & Co.

Twenty eight of land, more or less, and tenements, adjoining lands of William Thompson, and the heirs of James Peoples, in Versailles township—also, one hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Sherer and John M'Gill, in Versailles township. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John Sherer for the use of George Sullahan.

Fifty-seven acres of land, more or less, and tenements, situate in St. Clair township, on the waters of Peter's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Mate, Paul Wood, Peter Saylor, and others, on which is said a cabbin and about twelve acres of land cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Metzger, deceased, at the suit of Thomas Jones.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1802.

ame to the plantation of the

ber living in Pine township, Allegheny y, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, a brown , about 14 hands high, supposed 12 old, she has a white stripe round the off and two saddle marks, a star in her d, and is a natural trotter. Tho owner ired to come, prove property, pay charges, e her away.

BENJAMIN POWER.

y 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may be indebted are requested to bring forward their accounts for payment. Attention it is expected, will be paid to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH.

At a meeting of the Corporation on the 12th of July, 1802, it was Resolved, That an Ordinance of the Borough passed on the 1st day of August, 1801, be inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette and continued three weeks for the information of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Borough.

ISAAC CRAIG, *Chief Burgess.*

Attest.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, *Town Clerk.*

An Ordinance respecting FOOT-WAYS.

BE it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in Town Meeting assembled, That foot-ways of brick, stone or gravel, bounded by curb stones, or by squared pieces of timber shall be made under the direction of the Regulators, in the following streets, viz.

Market Street both sides from Water Street to Fifth Street.

Water Street from Wood Street to Redoubt Alley.

Front Street, north side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street.

Second Street, south side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street, and north side, from Wood Street to Redoubt Alley.

Third Street, north side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street.

Fourth Street, both sides, from Smithfield Street to the Alley in which the Jail is built.

Fifth Street, south side, from Wood Street to Market Street.

Wood Street, east side, from Second Street to Virgin Alley, and west side, from Water Street to Fifth Street.

And it is further ordained, That if any person or persons owning a lot or lots, bounded by either of the Streets as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three, a foot-way to extend along the bounds of his or their lot or lots as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors to cause a foot-way to be made of gravel bounded by squared pieces of timber to extend along the bounds aforesaid, at the proper charge and expence of the owner of such lot or lots who may so neglect or refuse.—The money to be recovered from such owners in such cases in the same manner as borough taxes have been usually collected or recovered.

And it is further ordained, That if any person shall attempt directly or indirectly to obstruct the execution of this Ordinance, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, with the costs of prosecution.

And be it further ordained, That the Regulators be instructed to pitch and regulate the streets of this borough, and that each Regulator be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day that they shall be employed on that business.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
Chief Burgess.

Attest.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*

[The following just Eulogium on the character of the father of his country, our illustrious WASHINGTON, is extracted from the New Annual Register, for 1800, a work that has been accused of partiality to *French principles*, but which is now universally admitted to be conducted with singular ability, judgment and impartiality.]

"THOUGH the American republic was happily freed from foreign contests and domestic tumults, it sustained an irreparable loss in the death of the venerable Washington.—This melancholy event took place on the 15th of December, 1799, and was occasioned by an inflammatery sore throat, the first symptoms of which appeared only three days previous to his death. We have not been inattentive observers to the career of this illustrious man from the period of his assuming the command of the revolutionary army of America, and *we do not hesitate to pronounce him the* GREATEST CHARACTER OF MODERN TIMES, and perhaps with all the embellishments of fabulous and partial historians, there is scarcely one in the annals of antiquity that will *bear a comparison.* In him prudence was united with vigour—wisdom with patriotism—courage with disinterestedness. If he had ambition, it was of the purest kind, exempt from that selfishness with which this passion is too commonly united, and he built his fame upon the proudest and most solid basis—that of his services to his country and his love of human kind. That rare and valuable quality, improperly called *common sense* (because in reality it is the least common) appears never to have deserted him, whether in the council or in the field—in the moment of depression, or in the still more dangerous crisis, that of his elevation; and he is one of the very few of whom it may with truth be asserted, that he scarcely ever said or did a foolish thing. He was one of those who are formed by Providence to be the founders of empires; and if we look to second causes only, we may venture to affirm, that to the talents of Washington, America is more indebted than to any other circumstance, for its liberty and independence. With probably few of the advantages derivable from a regular and classical education, his eloquence was that of the heart, and generally affected the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. Indeed, there is scarcely to be found more perfect specimens of pure and genuine eloquence, than his answer to the proclamation of Burgoyne, in 1777, and his farewell address on resigning the presidency of the U. States. Without methodical and early instruction in the school of modern tactics, he was enabled to assume the command of a great army, and to contend, under infinite disadvantages, with the first generals of G. Britain. Without the regular succession of office, and the discipline of diplomatic science, he was perhaps the first statesman of the present age—he founded a government—he maintained it in external and internal tranquility, and *left it in a state of unexampled prosperity.*"

What a different representation this from that which we should have had from the pen of a Duane, or the speech of a Giles. The one called on the people of the United States to celebrate a jubilee *on the resignation of this greatest of men—and the other, in his late rhapsody on the repeal of the judiciary act, has represented our first President, thro' his eight years administration, as aiming at the subversion of the liberties of his country, and the establisment of a system of anti-republican tyranny. After the foregoing definition, the Editor of the Annual Register, gives a short review of the leading events of his life, and proceeds thus:*

of his great talents and consummate judgment, the desperate and difficult contest of the revolution affords the best proofs; and the character of Washington is written by the historian in every detail that he has given of the incidents of the war. Yet it is remarkable that such was the humanity of this incomparable man, that he could never afterwards bear to converse on a subject which would have administered to the vanity of almost any other individual.—"Sir," said he one day to a foreign gentleman, "I observe you wish me to speak of the war—It is a conversation I always avoid, I rejoice in the establishment of the liberties of America, but the time of the struggle was a horrible period, in which the best men were compelled to do many things repugnant to their nature."

"In a word, his conduct exhibited to the world the character of a truly *great* and *good* man—epithets so rarely united, that they have almost been supposed incompatible."

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"The event, long foreseen by intelligent men in this country, is at length officially announced, *Bonaparte* is declared consul for life, or in other words, king of the French. The operation is effected with apparent tranquility; but whether it will not eventually be productive of new scenes of bloodshed rests with time to determine. The old tale is again told; and, as usual, assumption of supreme power, for the good of the people, is the pretext of the usurper, and the solace of the slave! We sincerely pray for the happiness of the French people, but we believe that every present appearance of security is hollow, and that the palliatives of slavery, however they may gild, will not render less odious and oppressive the chains which it bears. Be this as it may, we believe it our duty, and that of every free press in this country, to hold up to abhorence an act, which by the union of force and stratagem, subverts every vestige of freedom in a nation once enlightened, and still valiant."

The above extract is taken from the National Intelligencer, not for the purpose of giving an opinion, as to the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of Bonaparte or the French Government, but merely to express our disapprobation of such language in this country. The National Intelligencer, being the *official* paper of the United States; is supposed generally to express the opinion, and coincide with the sentiments of the government. The free intercourse of the editor, with the president and heads of departments strengthens this supposition. Will Bonaparte and the other officers of government, be long disposed to continue a friendly intercourse with a nation, whose government and citizens unite in holding them up to the abhorrence and execrations of mankind, and emphatically calling upon the people of France, to hurl them from their seats; It is saying to them, these are our sentiments, we want but the power to make you feel their force.

This language is not confined to the *official paper.* The president and several of the officers of government, in the most public manner constantly express themselves in langunge more srong, pointed and inimical—and we are credibly informed, that the president has been so imprudent as to abuse the first consul, and to arraign the conduct of the French government, in his conversation with the charge des affaires. Common politeness should have restrained Mr. Jefferson from using such language, to a person who was the representative of, and dependant on, the French government. But if the chief magistrate should hold in philosolosophic contempt, those common rules of social intercourse, policy should dictate at all times a more circumspect and cautious language, but more particularly so, when in the presence of a person whose official situation obliges him to convey every word and action, to his government.—Man is still man; subject to like passions and prejudices with ourselves, however elevated his rank, however dignified his station—his elevation rather tends to increase his fears, than quiet his apprehensions. The greater the height to which he is raised, the more cautiously does he examine the foundation on which he rests; and the more jealous is he of any attempts to weaken it—Is it consistent then with the principles of justice, does it accord with the few maxims of prudence and policy, for our government, and papers, to indulge in vain abuse, in intemperate and irritating expressions towards persons, who have the means; and are said not to be altogether without the will, to take ample vengeance? Whatever may be our private opinion as to the means by which Bonaparte obtained his present situation, is it not now proper for the government or citizens publicly to condemn—We have recognized the authority and government of the first consul by treating with him; we have an ambassador at that court, and are in habits of friendly intercourse. The election of the first consul for life, is an entirely domestic arrangement by the constituted authorities, and submitted to the people for their approbation.

Where then is the propriety of our interference or official and public condemnation of such a measure? as well might the French government condemn the President for recommending, and Congress for repealing the judiciary law, or for passing any other law, or doing any other act, which *they* might think inconsistent with the constitution or subversive of our liberty. Such conduct would no doubt, rouse the indignation

of every American, we should therefore be very cautious how we excite the indignation of others—While jealous of our own, let us not be unmindful of the rights of others.

Wash. Fed.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Toussaint, we are informed, was originally a slave, but distinguished by the great quickness of his genius. While young he was sent by his master a merchant of St. Domingo, into France, to learn the languages, and acquire other accomplishments, which might render him useful in business. At the expiration of three years, when about to be recalled to the islands he begged of his master permission to continue his studies a year or two longer; and this request being accompanied by the most honourable testimonies of the rapid progress he had already made, procured him the consent he solicited.

He was now at liberty to pursue his studies; and having already mastered the ordinary course of education, he applied himself with unremitting diligence to the *belles letters*, and military science. After pursuing this course, he returned in about two years to St. Domingo, fraught with all the acquirements which genius, diligence, and the best teachers, could bestow.

Till the revolution, his uncommon merits and his fidelity recommended him to all that knew him: and when that event took place, he was called forth by the united voice of his African brethren who justly esteemed him to be the ornament of their country. He had drank the bitter cup of slavery, but he resented the disgusting potion; but he did not therefore mingle cruelty with retaliation. He was determined to be free, but his nobleness of soul forbade him to stain his hands with rapine and murder. During the whole time that he has been governor of St. Domingo, his justice has been inflexible. The uninformed Africans, goaded into madness by the cruelties they had suffered, were restrained by his example, and by his authority; any excesses on their part he never failed to punish; nor had these merchants or other strangers whom necessity compelled to visit the island, the smallest cause of apprehension either for their persons, or their property. His justice, his equanimity, and his firmness, are mentioned by them all in the the highest terms of honour.

From the Philadelphia Repository.

"*Thy breath goes at first through the throat, and rough; after a while, smooth; and last of all, strong.*"

THE evils attendant on an overgrown state of wealth, which has been justly called "*the root of all evils*," are almost incalculable. If we trace the many crimes and follies which disgrace our species to their source, we shall find the generality of them originate in the desire of riches. Unhappily for us, to be the "*ruling passion*" of the human heart, which, as the celebrated "*Scotch poet*" affirms, swallows up the rest.

Though most men desire riches, yet when acquired, how various are the uses to which they apply them. The luxurious man employs them as the means of extending the circle of his enjoyments; they are the ministers of his lascivious pleasures; but his extravagance is far from producing happiness, and he is commonly precipitated into poverty, laden with disease and infamy.

The miser, on the contrary, experiences the same insatiable thirst for wealth; but never, unless forced by necessity, does he permit it to issue from his hands: though he does not "lavish gold out of the bag," he literally "weighs silver in the balance," nor does he receive a dollar, or pay one away, without looking at it warily, and examine both sides with anxious eyes. He "maketh it a god," it is the object of his adoration; and he sacrifices health, ease and enjoyment at its shrine.

But it is the interest of a wise man to choose the happy medium between those opposite extremes. He should not suffer the pursuit of riches to engross the whole of his talents, which could otherwise be more nobly employed; nor should he be entirely inattentive to his worldly interest: "There is a time for all things," it is sufficient that he breaks not in upon those hours which should be sacred to literature, ease or devotion.

The wise man is not prodigal of his wealth; he bestows not his charity indiscriminately upon the deserving and unworthy; he enquires into the wants of his fellow creatures with the endearing accents of sympathetic kindness; he delights to

"*Draw forth modest merit from the shade*"

in which it has been thrown by poverty or misfortune. But he assumes the harsher features of indignation, when he beholds vice, arrayed by hypocrisy, assuming the name and countenance of virtue; he turns his back on the athletic beggar, whose only infirmity is idleness. Yet if a man's character appear doubtful, he inclines to believe the best; he would much rather ten vicious persons should receive his bounty, than that one object deserving of compassion, should go unrelieved.

He is economical; but he is not avaricious; he does not "lavish gold out of the bag," except some suffering mortal desires his aid. In short, he regards gold only as it affords him the means of extending happiness to those whose breasts are strangers to content and peace.

Which of these three characters is the most desirable? The first whirls round in a vortex of dissipation; but debauchery is far from producing real pleasure. The miser is not more contented in possessing the idol of his soul; anxiety and care place an effectual drawback on his happiness. But it is the man of moderation, whose mind is placid and serene, that enjoys the highest of all possible blessings, the calm sunshine of an approving conscience; which is the summit of pure felicity.

The Lazy Preacher.

THE NEIGHBOUR.

"*He prometh in his neighbourhood, peace and good will, and his name is repeated with praise and benediction*"

NEXT to peace and satisfaction in our own breasts, is peace and satisfaction in our families: and next to this, is the comfort of a peaceable and obliging neighbourhood. The pleasing exercise of the social affections is pleasure indeed. But solitude is preferable to the society of those who are unbenevolent and unfriendly. Solitude indeed is not a recipe to man, and not productive of happiness: but society made up of the selfish, the envious, the malicious, as described before, is productive of real misery. We pity the indigent family that removes into the wilderness to seek a more precarious subsistence, far from sympathizing friends and helping neighbours. But is not that poor and honest family, in as deplorable a situation, who, though they live in a thick neighbourhood, meets notwithstanding with insults, ruptures, and loss, instead of friendly assistance, and kind condescensions?

Mankind are mutually dependent on each other. No one is sufficient of himself to build up his own interest or happiness, unaided and unsupported by his fellow creatures. Any individual erected wholly to himself, unconnected with others, must be considered as a foolborn individual. There is no family, much less a single person, however well provided, but at some time or other, and perhaps very often, stands in need of the aid, the advice, the sympathy, or the presence and conversation of others. All are imperfect, all are liable to sickness, pain, misfortunes, and bereavement. Notwithstanding I should be unwilling to impart their neighbourly assistance whenever it is wanted. Nothing contributes to help us up the hills of difficulty, over the rugged roads of disappointment, of perplexity, and through the slough of discouragement—to lighten the loads that we sometimes stagger under, and to carry us the more easily along the journey of life, than the kind accents, the soothing words, and the ready assistance of our friends and neighbours. And scarce any seeds of evil are more productive of those bitter roots which poison the enjoyments of life, or which actually kill them, or prevent their growth, than bad neighbours. Let a man be perfect with respect to his worldly affairs, and be connected with a peaceable family, yet if those among whom he lives are envious and ill-natured, and instead of befriending, are disposed to vex and injure him, his happiness must be greatly diminished.

The duties and comforts of good neighbourhood, consists in the suppression of the selfish, the irascible and the malevolent passions, and in the cultivation and exercise of those that are generous and friendly. He that is attentive only to his own concerns and interest, and cares not what becomes of others; he that is easily provoked, and ready to resent; he that is envious at the prosperity of others, or wishes their ruin, or glories at their calamity, cannot be a good neighbour. He only is deserving the character who is kind and obliging, who is willing to do a good turn, as well as to receive one: willing to lend, as well as to borrow: who is tender of the character and interests of those among whom he lives: who, being a fallible creature himself, is disposed to make all reasonable allowances for the failings of others: in short, who is observant of the golden rule, *to do to others as he would have others do to him.*

A remarkable instance of Longevity.

Died, lately at Bristol, Pennsylvania, a female slave named Alice, aged one hundred and sixteen years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that city until she was ten years old, when her master removed her to Dunk's Ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the beasts of the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible, intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the city and country; hence, her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and several others, distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness and dignified deportment for which (though a slave, and uninstructed) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the city, she pointed out the house next to the Episcopal Church to the southward in Second street, as the first brick building that was erected in it, and it is more than probable, she was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity.

The first church she said was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hand, from the floor.

She was a worthy member of the Episcopal society, and also of the people's worship as long as she lived. Indeed she was so zealous to perform this duty in proper season, that she has often been out on horseback, in full Gallop to Christ's at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the Bible induced her to learn to read it, and the latter was acquired by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request would hear her read a chapter, as it was her custom to do at intervals, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her food, and so careful to keep the tables, that [illegible] was never suffered to be [illegible] never supposed, by [illegible] confidence in God that she was [illegible] [illegible] weeks of her death.

This extraordinary woman retained her senses to the end of her life, but bore the [illegible] to fall gradually in her money-years without any other visible [illegible] age. At last the decrease was so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Her glorious retrospect of a childhood [illegible] stant enjoyment, her last master kindly excused her from the labours; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to knitting, at which she was very expert: and even at this late period, when her single belief was merely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the streams from which she was seldom required without a bountiful supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year, or her age, her sight [illegible] improved so far that she could see [illegible] moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her other teeth dropt out from her head at the age of [illegible] years.

When we consider how susceptible this poor woman was of right and wrong, and how free the hardships she endured for eighty years (forty of which at least, she was daily employed in ferrying carriages, horses, and passengers over a wide river) it is wonderful that she so long retained any vigor of body or mind: but a strong constitution, and above all the sustained power of religion, which she felt and enjoyed, enabled her to bear the severest of trials without complaining—trusting in hope, that a glorious Day of Liberty would be her happy and last portion, when her Lord and Master should see meet to redeem the fetters that were riveted upon her in this world, by the injustice, rapacity, and cruelty of man.

ANECDOTE.

SOME years ago a new clock was placed in the Temple Hall, London; when finished the clock-maker was desired to wait on the Benchers of the Temple who would think of a suitable motto. He applied several times, but without getting the desired information, as they had not determined on the inscription. Continuing to importune them, he at last came when the old Benchers were met in the Temple, and had just sat down to dinner. The workman again requested to be informed of the motto—one of the Benchers, who thought this application ill-timed, and who was fonder of eating and drinking than inventing original mottos, testily replied, "Go about your business." The mechanic, taking this for an answer to his question, went home and inserted at the bottom of the clock, "Go about your business," he placed it in the Temple Hall, to the great surprise of the Benchers, who upon considering the circumstance, found that the accident had produced a better motto than they could think of, and ever since the Temple clock has continued to remind the lawyers and the public to go to their business.

A fellow walking through the Old Bailey a few weeks ago, at the time of an execution, when an Irishman, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, was on the point of being turned off, inhumanly bawled out, "Ah! Pat, are you there, are you? I always said that you were to be hanged!"—"You are a fool," replied Pat, indignantly, "if it is the last thing I say, *I did not come!* I was brought here, and so will you be before you are older!"

London Paper.

SIEGE OF THE MAHOMETANS.

The Mahometans, who affect to express their moral doctrine in a kind of proverbial chain of parallels, say, "There are five things which a wise man will ground no hopes on: the friendship of the covetous, because they will sell it; the friendship of the voluptuous, because they will forsake it for pleasure; the friendship of fools, because they are ignorant of the pleasures of this world, because they know not."

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, *June 25.*

Captain Blackden, who arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomews, has favored us with several letters received by persons in that place from their friends in Guadaloupe, from which we have taken the following particulars of some of the bloody scenes which have lately been transacted there:—

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, dated June 25.

"I will give you a short account of our unhappy situation. On the 25th, at Point a Petre, there was a very severe and decisive battle. The negroes to the number of 4000 were on the point of entering the city, and they would have succeeded had not a division of troops been sent for our protection, who fought them; but our troops attacked them on the [illegible] where they were [illegible] entrenched on the field, besides 6 pieces of cannon which were taken.—Ignatius was beheaded, and his head carried thro' the streets at the end of a pike. Palerine, who was one of the chiefs, blew his brains out, and the [illegible] of the army was killed. [illegible] these rascals assembled [illegible] plundered and set fire to every thing in the town. The commune of Port Louis they have not yet been burnt, but they are under great apprehensions there, and have sent hither to request of the General in Chief a frigate and some troops. The request was immediately complied with and the frigate is under weigh. I cannot give you any news of the commune of *L'Anse Bertrand.*

At Basseterre, after the evacuation of the fort on the 22d (at 11 o'clock at night) the rebels encamped on the heights of Palmiste, in order to gain Matouba, where they had established several posts, with some field pieces. The general not being able to bring them to their duty by persuasion, gave orders for the attack, which was begun on the 23d at 7 o'clock, A. M. in three columns. They had cut away the bridge of Matouba, which made it impossible to come at them on that side. One of our columns attacked them in the rear at [illegible] La Salle, the two others upon another quarter. When they perceived our object they repaired to their post of Encampment, which was their Head-Quarters and Magazine.—Our troops received them and were preparing to attack them with the bayonet, when they saw Delgress, who commanded them in person, set fire to the powder-magazine, which immediately blew up, and they all perished. About 25 of our brave grenadiers (two of them officers) who had entered the entrenchments were killed by the explosion. The rest of their army, who were posted in a different place were put to flight. Every day more or less, come in to surrender, and probably they will not again rally in this Canton, but almost all the inhabitants are burnt out. Here in the city we are safe, but constantly in arms. It is 19 days since I have quitted guard, except to eat a piece of pork, our only food: and we shall not probably be relieved for some days. We have just heard that Gen. Boudet has arrived at the Point with 600 grenadiers from St. Domingo: they report that order is established there."

"*Basseterre, July 3.*

"Since my last, things have taken favorable turn here. Delgres with three hundred of his adherents have blown themselves up in their magazine at Matouba; amongst them were several white people, prisoners. At Matouba a great many have been murdered,

amongst them old Lafond and his son, Rosseau, &c. Ignace, after attacking the Point and failing in his attempt, blew out his brains. Kirwen did the same at Matouba. At present, of the leaders, there is Massoto, and a Negro, the former commandant of the Point; but they are without means of resistance. One of the ring-leaders was hung yesterday on the Course; he was the negroe that disarmed the national guards: he died firmly, and told the General he expected no mercy, and all he was sorry for was, that he had not murdered more of the whites when it was in his power. The taking of Matouba was very severe; the action commenced at four o'clock in the morning, and they were surrounded at three o'clock in the afternoon, when they blew themselves up. It cost the whites 500 men killed and wounded. At Point Petre, two days past they shot 150 negroes, taken under arms. Here, the Court-Martial has condemned only one as yet, owing to the hurry of business, and perhaps for other reasons, as the General has issued a proclamation forbidding any whites of the Colony denouncing any blacks or coloured people: no doubt he has political reasons for it. After summing up the foregoing representation, you will see that it is my opinion that you may return in safety; but you may also expect, from the situation of the Colony and the many negroes yet in the woods that the service of the national guards will be very severe and constant. It is supposed Rego, John, Levey, the former Captain of the Port, and Monero, Delgres' aid, will be hung to-morrow."

NEW-YORK, *July* 9.

We learn from Capt. Jackson, who arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from St. Mary's, that, just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish Gentleman of respectability, direct from West florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 Troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's, and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowels' privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig, bound from Havana for St. Augustin, valued at 40,000 sterling: The same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner, loaded with flour, both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba; the name of which Capt. Jackson does not recollect.

We learn, by Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 11 days from Port-Republican, that the Fever still raged among the French troops in St. Domingo, and carried off great numbers: They have from 2 to 3 days illness. It also prevailed in some degree among the Americans, on board the shipping; but with less malignity. Toussaint had departed some days before Capt. S. sailed. Perfect tranquility was restored, and the people enjoyed some confidence of their future safety.

Capt. S. in coming out of the harbour, fell in with the French Admiral Latouche, proceeding to take his station off that place.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in the western part of this state (New-York) to his friend in Albany, dated Cayuga 20th June, 1802.

"The spirit of improvement which perrades all parts of this state the present season, has no example in our history. Turnpike roads are now progressing with spirit in all directions. The interruptions they have experienced in consequence of the unusual heavy rains for a month past, is much to be lamented—this, however, has produced a good effect upon the public mind, for while the old roads are for the most part nearly impassable, the turnpikes executed only one year, are in tolerable good order. This demonstrates that no plan short of the turnpikes can ever insure us good roads. A chain of companies are now stretched along the whole extent of the rout from Schenectady to Canandarqua, a distance of one hundred and ninety-three miles. This road it is expected will be completed by the 14th of October next.

"It is also seriously in contemplation to continue the road to Niagara Falls the ensuing year. When this is effected, a line of stages and improved accommodations will follow; and as the Falls of Niagara have for ages past excited the curiosity of Europeans as well as Americans, it may safely be predicted, that this will be the most public travelling road in the United States, by gentlemen of fortune, all on the wing to behold the most sublime natural curiosity in the world. In short, a trip to Niagara Falls, will become the order of the day—not only for the sake of seeing the Falls, but for the pleasure of travelling over one of the finest countries in America, first emerging, in its present extent, from a state of nature, and rapidly approaching to a state of high cultivation and improvement.

"I am happy to inform you, that the western canals are now progressing, both in product and utility, in good earnest. At the Falls, being permitted to examine the toll books, I was highly gratified to find the tolls of the last four years, from the opening of the locks about the middle of March to the first day of June in each year, as follows: In 1799, 1502 dolls. 98 cents; 1800, 1426 dolls. 43 cents; 1801, 3249 dolls. 48 cents; 1802, 4398 dolls. 4 cents. The most sanguine stockholder could not wish a more grateful return.

"It is much to be lamented, that the locks at this place were not executed in that permanent and substantial manner they are at the German Flats, and at Rome. The canal at the latter place, has been a very expensive business, and of little product, and for this good reason, that leaden spouts from the west could not come within 8 miles of it, owing to the impossibility of navigating Wood creek. The company, however, have wisely determined on, and are now spiritedly removing this great obstruction to our western water intercourse. Nearly 100 men are embodied on this important operation, under the direction of General Schuyler in person—who with all the infirmities of advanced age, is astonishingly active and animated in this enterprise.

"Thus, my dear sir, should our arrivals in Baltimore and Philadelphia succeed in diverting from us the increasing important commerce of our western counties, we shall stand acquitted in having discharged our duty to ourselves and the state, by opening the channels and facilitating the intercourse both by land water. They, on the other hand, are equally active and spirited in improving the navigation of the Susquehanna; to which it is also in contemplation to open turnpike roads from the heads of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes. This race of competition between the commercial cities of this state on the one side, and Philadelphia and Baltimore on the other, cannot fail in any event of being of infinite importance to our western countries, who are the immediate object of this competition.

"The vast mines of salt in the counties of Cayuga and Onandago, will also be a source of prodigious wealth to this country, from the facility of transporting it on all the great lakes, and thence to the Ohio, all parts of Upper and Lower Canada, and by means of the Susquehanna, into various parts of Pennsylvania, and even to the Mohawk river.—The demand increases yearly, and the resource is adequate to the supply of the union, even when our population shall reach one hundred million inhabitants."

A duel has been lately fought, near Savannah, Georgia, between Mr. Watkins, a gentleman of the first respectability in that state, and the well known General Jackson, now a member of the Senate of the United States, that after five shots a piece Jackson was dangerously wounded.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE POLITICAL BAROMETER, *July* 6.

On Thursday night last the *Aurora Boreales* made their appearance in as brilliant and splendid a manner as we ever recollect to have seen. A luminous arch, or semicircle, extended from the N. West to the N. East, the diameter of which might be about 20 degrees above the horizon. From all parts of this arch, (which to appearance was about one yard in width) long pyramidical columns of apparent flame shot forth, some of which reached to the zenith, alternately rising, brightening, and fading away. The space beneath the arch, quite to its base, filled with a black substance, resembling smoke, interspersed with spots of inconceivable brightness. The light which they reflected, was equal to the morning twilight a short time before sun-rising. The wind breezed gently from the south. Farenheit's thermometer, had not, for several days, much varied from the degree of summer heat; the next day it arose several degrees higher. During the appearance of the light, there was, distinctly to be heard, a low murmuring sound, in the region of the north, like the roar of distant winds.—This circumstance we have remarked on several simlar occasions.

These phenomena have appeared, at different periods, since about the year 1720; previous to that time we have no account of them, either in Europe or America. They are common in Canada, Iceland, Greenland, and other northern countries. They were very frequent in the time of the late American war, since which they have rarely visited us. The causes of their appearance have not been accounted for, on philosophic principles.

AURORA BOREALIS AT BOSTNO,

On Thursday evening last, phænomenon was accompanied by the very extraordinary appearance of a remarkably luminous belt of light, extending from the eastern to the western edge of the horizon, directly thro' the Zenith, which lasted about an hour. It appeared about five degrees in breadth, and formed a complete bow, dividing the Heavens into two hemispheres. At the same time, a number of corruscations were seen exhibiting the appearance of light flying clouds, slowly undulating towards the centre. And during the whole night the northern part of the horizon was more enlightened than has been observed for many years.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 24.

Arrived off this town on Friday last, the brig Eliza Green, captain Hodgkiss, from Marietta, where she was built and completely rigged for sea—She sailed in company with a ship built at the same place, which is expected will arrive here this evening. The master of a boat which passed the ship about nine miles above the mouth of Kentucky, informs, that during a storm the main mast of the ship was struck with lightning, and very much shattered; but no other damage was sustained.

It is much to be regretted, that at the present stage of the water it is impossible for the above vessels to pass the Rapids.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *July* 23, 1802.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

That the increase of diseases in this place, has of late been greater in proportion, than the increase of population, is a truth not to be disputed.

From the opinion of gentlemen of the medical profession, it is believed, that many of the diseases which appear in this once healthy spot, are produced from a vitiated state of the air, arising from causes obvious to the senses.—Narrow streets and alleys (to which too little attention has been paid by the officers of the police) filthy gutters, putrid vegetable and animal matter, the stench from foul slaughter houses, and exhalations from ponds of stagnant water.

Considering the activity, industry, sense of propriety, and public spirit, which the inhabitants of Pittsburgh generally possess; it is matter of astonishment that nuisances so flagrant, are suffered to exist.

It is to be hoped that those, whose duty it is, will immediately take measures the most effectual, to remove the evil complained of; and that if proper authority is wanting, the same may be promptly obtained by a town-meeting assembled for the purpose.

Let the ponds be drained or filled up, the slaughter houses removed to places more remote, the gutters leading from pumps paved, the streets and alleys inspected and cleansed weekly, and fines rigidly exacted for every violation of the ordinances, against the accumulation of filth, within the limits of the Borough.

To the reflecting part of the community, these observations are addressed.—Apprized of the danger that exists and hourly encreases, neglect not that, which is of the first importance—the health of the people. The expence and labour will not be lost, if by your exertions, the life of but one citizen should be saved, from a premature death.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

An unfeeling fellow lately observed to a culprit under sentence of death in a Southern State, that there was some chance for his life; for though, indeed, he was sentenced to be hung—he recollected no *specific directions* to the Sheriff, relative to the purchace of a *halter!*

TO FARMERS.

A most excellent Method of making BUTTER, as now practised in England, which effectually prevents its changing, and becoming rank,

The day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire, taking care that it does not boil over. As soon as it begins to boil, or is fully scalded, strain it, when the particles of milk which tended to sower and change the butter, are separated and left behind. Put the vessels into which it was strained in a tub of water, in a cellar, till next morning, when it will be ready for churning, and become butter in less than a quarter of the time required in the common method. It will also be hard, with a peculiar additional sweetnees, and will not change. The labour in this way is less than the other, as the butter comes sooner, and saves so much labour in working out the butter milk. By this method *good butter* may be made in the *hottest weather.*

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, has several scars occasioned by a burn when a colt, one on the root of his tail and down his left hip, one along his left cheek, and another on his right side. Whoever brings back said Horse, or gives information so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JACOB DUM.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1802.

A Wet Nurse wanted, to wh

generous wages will be given. Enquire

Printer. July 22, 18

POSTSCRIPT.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 16th noticing the report, that the Yellow F prevailed in the northern parts of the states, that upon the most minute enq 14 cases of sickness can only be discov in that part of the city, and after giving particulars of those cases, says,

"The above cases, fourteen in numbe clude those of every description of sickn which have occurred in that neighbourh during the last two weeks. It will be obs ed, that out of this number, only two described as being distinguished by any traordinary degree of malignity. Som the others have recovered: of the issue thers we remain uninformed.

"To the foregoing statement it may proper to add, that the Board of Hea with a view to ascertain the true state of disease said to exist, has ordered a com tee of its own body, to make a strict minute research, and to report the result afternoon."

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

NEW-YORK, *July* 14.

The London Papers mention that on 9th May, M. Otto received a courier fr France who was the bearer of a formula closed in a large book wherein the Fren residing in England, are to write their vo on the question, "Shall Napeleon Bonap te be Consul for life?"

July 15.

In addition to our stock of French pape by the Tiger, we yesterday received our gular files of "The Moniteur," the offic journal of the French government, to latter end of May. They are almost enti ly occupied with Addresses From the P fects and public bodies to the First Cons on the subjects of the question which at p sent agitate France: and from the Minist of Religion on the Restoration of Worsh

One of our last papers mentions that vices had been received from Naples of t whole eastern part of Italy being menac with an alarming scarcity, occasioned by excessive drought which had prevailed the for some time past.

Paris May 29. The prefects write fr all the departments that the will of the c zens is unanimous for the nomination of t First Consul for life.

Brussels, May 13. Orders have just be received to prepare lodgings for the Fir Consul and his suite, also for the deputies the 9 departments of Belgium, and the departments of the Rhine, who are to asse ble here in the close of next month. T First Consul will remain in this city 10 or days, from whence he will afterwards set o for Antwerp.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

Captain Callender, of the brig Amelia, fro Cadiz, has furnished the following informa on:

The U. S. Frigate Constellation, Ca Murray, and the Enterprise schooner lie Sterrett, had proceeded for Tripoli. T Essex, Capt. Bainbridge, remained crui ing in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A number of Algerine cruizers were sea, and it was generally supposed they we hostile to Spain, having plundered sever Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, July 15.

"This morning arrived here in 38 day from Gibraltar, the fine fast sailing schoone Roebuck, Captain Dawson, who informs that the day before he sailed, news was re ceived at that place of a severe engagement of four hours, between a Portuguese frigat and an Algerine frigate and xebec; in which the captain, officers and most of the crew o the Portuguese frigate were killed, before they surrendered to the Algerine."

Accounts from Canada, by way of Ver mont, state, that the British are strengthen ing their military posts in that quarter, from the apprehension they entertain of the settle ment of the French in Louisiana.

It is suggested that several of the American Frigates are to be ordered to the River Plate, to release the shipping belonging to this country, detained there by order of the Spanish Government.

We hear from Annapolis, that the Governor and certain Members of the Council are at open warfare.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store in Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by the barrel very low.

Pittſburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

is juſt receiving at his Store in Market Street, a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He will have an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittſburgh, June 16, 1802.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water; it is in a good ſettlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Eſq. lives, on the main Shenenango creek, which is navigable for ſixty miles above ſaid land. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittſburgh. March 30, 1802.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Boyd, deceaſed, offer for ſale a Tract of Land ſituate in Plumb township, both ſides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John Maſters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnſton. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the uſual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and ſome meadow made and much more may be made. There is alſo a valuable Mill ſeat thereon. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms inquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh, or DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom. July 5th, 1802.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the township of Allegheny county, the following described Strays, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, blind in the left eye, ſhod before, no tail, about 6 or 7 years old. Alſo, a brown HORSE 13 or 14 hands high, bald face, paces, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Quarters creek, 4 miles from Pittſburgh, July 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his ſtore from his old ſtand to the houſe lately occupied by* William Gazzam, Eſq. *where he is on hand a general aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, *and* QUEENSWARE, *which he is determined to ſell cheap for Cash.*

Thoſe Perſons who have Neglected Complying with a late notice, are once more Requeſted to make Immediate Payment, to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on hand a Quantity of Macleans Sheel Irons, warranted.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE, his eſcape over the jail wall in the Borough of Pittſburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in the night of the 28th inſtant, a certain JAMES MOORE, had on an old black coat, an old pair of dark coloured overalls, ſtole a new ſhirt which he took with him; his hair is ſhort, has a down look when ſpoken to, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age, he is well known about Greenſburgh and Johnſton's town, Weſtmoreland county, he is fond of liquor, and a blackſmith by trade. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid James Moore and deliver him to the keeper of the jail of the county aforeſaid, and reaſonable expences.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Jailor.

June 30, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, on Sunday laſt the 11th July an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet making buſineſs, by name of JOHN HACKETSWILLER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, down look, ſeveral black moles on his face; had on and took with him one coat of ſuperfine grey cloth, one ditto of coarſe grey cloth, and one ditto of red ſtriped gingham, one ſwanſdown and one dimity waiſtcoat, two pair of nankeen and one pair of fine cloth overalls, together with a variety of other articles. He is fond of liquor, and has other evil practices. It is probable he will go to the Weſtern Territory or Kentucky, as he has friends reſiding there. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, Pennſylvania, the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAGH.

July 14, 1802.

Came into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Deer township, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April laſt, Three Stray HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 years old, branded I. K. on the nigh buttock, blind in the off eye; one Sorrel Horſe, with a bell on tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, ſhod before, and has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, alſo, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, ſhod before, and a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER.

July 1, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the flate road, one mile from the forks of the Greenſburgh and Glade roads, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock W. R. a natural trotter, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be ſix or ſeven years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT STUART.

June 24, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Oil creek, Venango county, a Bay MARE, with black mane and tail, a white face, two three white feet, ſome ſaddle marks, had a bell on, and a horſe colt about one year old, with a ſtar in his face and one white foot, was with her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES STOREY.

May 15 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the weſt bank of the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the firſt rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the reſt under good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premiſes a frame barn 70 feet long and 35 broad, part of it finiſhed, a tenant's houſe, &c. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is ſuppoſed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the property. Alſo, a Mill Seat on the ſaid river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above deſcribed place, and alſo ſundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Weſtmoreland counties. For terms, any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber living in the township aforeſaid, oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

Notice is hereby given to John Lifate that if he does not come in one month from the date hereof, and redeem a Rifle Gun left in pledge with me for Six Dollars, in the month of May, 1801, that it will be ſold at the expiration of ſaid time to defray the ſame.

FRANCIS DEARY.

July 1, 1802.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of French creek, ſeven miles from Franklin, on the Catfawaga road. This land is held by actual ſettlement, and is free from any diſpute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling houſe, barn and other conveniences. There is a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground a number of good ſtanding ſprings, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reaſonable, and the payments made eaſy. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1548, 1605 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to DAVID EVANS, by note or otherwiſe (on account of his former buſineſs) are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances in one month from this date, and thoſe who neglect this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

Pittſburgh, June 21ſt, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the Firſt Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittſburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of ſaid tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me as a ſtray, a ſmall Sorrel MARE, about three years old, 14 hands high, a large white ſnip in her face, the ſaddle mark on the off ſide, no other brand or mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Woodranger.

Bull-ock Pen, June 23, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, ſituate on Pine creek, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh. The Land is held by actual ſettlement and free from any diſpute.—There is a moſt excellent Mill ſeat, and the ſeaſon requiſite in the country, and does not freeze in the ſummer. The price will be reaſonable, and the payments made eaſy. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, May 13, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purpoſe of making Facing Pots for the Pittſburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſs-makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, about the laſt of May, a bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod before, trots, branded on the near ſide D. B. no natural marks. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE.

June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is juſt opening in the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Stevenſon, in Market Street, next door to Meſſrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, A large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

IRON and CASTINGS,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, June 10, 1802.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extenſive and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glaſsware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Alſo, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittſburgh, 8th April, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteaus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Cips, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He alſo makes Matraſſes of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair. Apple as above.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September laſt, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, ſtout and well made; ſaid negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Weſtern Country by formerly driving a team of four black Steds; it is ſuppoſed that he has a forged certificate or paſs as from the clerk's office, deſcribing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating ſailor's jacket and one of coarſe drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the ſame. He was a great aſſociate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has loſt his left arm, and who abſconded from the neighbourhood ſome time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reaſonable expences will be given for ſaid negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

IRON ORE.

THE ſubſcriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would ſell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good ſeat and ſtream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be ſold entire, or with ſuitable perſons the proprietor would retain a ſhare. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and eaſe of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

☞ *When the ſubſcription papers, to the propoſals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inſerted in this paper, are called in, the editor will conſider himſelf at liberty to raiſe the price to non-ſubſcribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at firſt imagined. Therefore, thoſe who intend to become ſubſcribers, will do well to make an early application.*

☞ *Thoſe printers who have been ſo obliging as to inſert the propoſals as requeſted, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three inſertions.*

J. WYETH.

Harriſburgh, May 10, 1802.